

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS OF THE  
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in advance, from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and the subscriber is notified of the discontinuance, at least a month before the end of the year subscribed for, and is considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square, (of 340 ems, or fifteen lines this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till sold, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor must be free of postage.

**Dr. W. D. Dempsey**  
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from Virginia, and will be happy to receive a continuance of that very liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, Statesville, N. C.  
December 25, 1840.

**FOR PRESS FOR SALE.**  
BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for one desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be made to  
F. C. HILL.  
December 11, 1840.

**A FRESH SUPPLY.**  
**MR. ROUCHE**  
HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following articles, in his line—to wit:  
French Brandy, New Ark Cider,  
Oranges,  
Lemons, Raisins,  
Sardines, Cigars.  
All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold at low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see.  
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

**PETERS' PILLS.**  
T Wholesale and Retail, at **WHEELER'S.**  
RAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Dr. Williams' Green Pills, and Dr. Williams' Blue Pills, are all sold at C. B. & C. K. WHEELER'S.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
April 24, 1840.

**FRESH TEAS.**  
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.  
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 20, 1840.

**Cotton Yarns.**  
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.  
April 24, 1840.

**LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.**  
WE have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated New London Shakers Garden Seeds, of all kinds, and those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send word, as they "go like hot cakes."  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
November 13, 1840.

**NO HIRE, in the country.**—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at **THIS OFFICE.**

Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood—but my nose was so large that it was a hindrance to me, just as a friend of mine, whose child was rather fat looking."

"My dear," said a gentleman to a lady whom he thought to have married, "do you wish to make fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "Nature has saved me the trouble!"

A young buck of the soap lock order, who wore an unwholesome face, because, as he said, it looked foreign, lately accosted a Yankee at one of our hotels, as follows:  
"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a coxcomb, and some take me for an Eulogene; what do you think I am?"  
"I think you are a damned fool," replied Jonathan.

A worthy old sea captain of our acquaintance took on board a large number of passengers at a port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country, approaching our coast, he, as usual, sounded a loud horn. "And did ye strike the land, captain?" inquired one of the Irishmen. "No," was the reply. "And will ye go good as tell us," rejoined Pat, "how near ye came to it?"

A Hint.—"Recollect, sir," said a tavern-keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying "reckoning," "recollect, sir, if you are your purse, you didn't pull it out here."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ADVENTURE WHILE SNIPE SHOOTING IN IRELAND.

"And so, Pat, you think you can show me plenty of snipe?" This was addressed by a young sportsman to an Irish peasant, who was hung over what was intended for a gate. Pat was dressed in a beautiful suit of rags, which left nearly every part of his brawny person exposed to the chill air; but he had not, but his head was covered with a thickly matted crop of red hair, which disdained all restraint. In his mouth he held an empty "duddeon," the stem of which was just long enough to admit of being held between his teeth, and under his arm he held a "beautiful stick," with a most enchanting knob at the end of it, in which was inserted a piece of sharp iron about two inches long.

"Faik, and it's meself as can show ye the snipes; you may well say that word; but how do ye think I can be after leaving the farm, and the dig, time, sure?"

The sportsman smiled at the word farm, for the shanty stood surrounded by bog; the only sign of cultivation was a very small potato patch, in which two hogs were industriously rooting.

"Well, now, Pat, I'll pay you well for your trouble."

"Ara, now, be after giving me half a gane, and I'll show ye as many birds as ye could shoot in a month."

"Well, show the game, and we won't quarrel about the money."

"Show you the money, and sure we won't quarrel at all, at all," said Pat.

"Well, here's a crown," said the stranger, producing a well filled purse, "and when I see the birds you shall have the mate to it."

Pat's eyes winked as he saw the well filled purse, and his fingers fidgeted about the club. He took the money, and in silence strode forth into the morass.

After pursuing a labyrinth like path through the bog for some time, Pat leading the way in sudden silence, they came to some higher ground, and were instantly among the birds. For some time the sportsman pursued his vocation, bird after bird falling, and Pat proving a most excellent retriever;—at last a couple of snipe rose at the same moment.—Bang!—Bang! went the barrels, and the birds were fluttering in the agonies of death. Instead of picking up the birds as usual, Pat made a spring at the sportsman, and before he was aware of his determination, Pat snatched the gun from his hands and flourishing his club over his head, cried out—

"Now, ye spalpeen of an Anglasher, what wad ye say if I was to brake your tory skull, yer orange villain? Just be after handing me that purse with the swate shining gold, or be the club of St. Patrick ye'll never see Dubin again." (The sportsman headed over the purse.) "And now ye've been so very kind as to lend me yer money, ye'll just be after showing us the time o' day ma lad; give us hold of the beautiful play tin." (The watch followed the purse.) "Ye'r a good natured cratur, and I'm sure ye'll be after showing us the time o' day ma lad; give us hold of the beautiful play tin." (The watch followed the purse.)

"Now I tell of it, ye sa I'm hungry, so ye'll no be after releasing me the bag full of snipe—and its heavy tin." (The young man with a mournful countenance gave the game bag.) "Bad luck to ye for t'if of the world, don't ye sa ye've a good coat on yer dirty back, yer betters, that's me, Patrick O'Ballaghan, basest as much as a rag to his illegitimate shoulders."

"But Pat, my good fellow, you don't intend to strip me and leave me to perish this cold day in the bog."

"And be japers that's a life that's too good for the like of ye—so all wid yer cloths afore I split yer bloody tory skull; and its little help ye'll get from myself to get out of the bog, and be the powers if ye had yer way out yerself, why ye'll be the first as ever did, and should yer just happen to die in the bog, why then it usen me that it dave the murdering of ye's on me conscience, any how."

"Well," said the poor sportsman, "I suppose I must give you all," and putting his hand up to his breast as if to pull off his coat, he produced a brace of double barreled pistols, and presenting them to the head of the astonishing robber, he said, "now you murdering villain, lead the way out of this bog. You shall have the pleasure of carrying my traps to town, and if you but turn your head, I will put a brace of bullets through your carcass. Now then march!"

"O sure its myself as I'll be delighted to do that same, and with all the pleasures in life; wasn't I only a joking about the coat and the tings, and don't I intend to after carrying yer honors gun, using yer honor was mighty fatigued and tired, but, yer betters, I was after getting into such a passion with a poor innocent boy, as is willing to work all the days of his life for such a swate Lord as ye're it."

And Pat tramped forward with his load, caught in his own trap, for when he arrived in town the police at once recognized him as a daring rascal who had long evaded justice; and as two persons had lately mysteriously disappeared near the bog, very little doubt remained of their fate. The young sportsman had most probably to thank his precocious and coldness, without which, he would have shared their comfortable resting place. The snipe bag.—Meadow.

**COFFEE.**

The use, or rather abuse, of coffee, is said to produce feverish heat, anxiety, palpitation, trembling, weakness of sight, and predisposition to apoplexy. The quantity and effects of coffee, however, differ according to the manner in which it is roasted. If unroasted, its virtues will not be imparted, and its mitions will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, its properties will be destroyed, it will heat the body and act as an astrigent. Musgrave and Percival recommended its use in asthma; indeed, most persons laboring under that distressing malady seem to derive benefit from its use.—The principle of coffee is the caffeine, discovered by Robiquet, in the year 1821; and it is this active principle that its beneficial or baneful effects can be attributed. Recent experiments tend to show that it is possessed of powerful anodyne virtues. To obtain this result, raw coffee has been used.—It gives to water a greenish hue, and has been called the citrine of coffee. Grindel has used this preparation in the treatment of intermit-

tent fevers in the Russian hospital of Dorpat; he also administered the raw coffee in powder. In eighty cases of this fever, scarcely any resisted the power of this medicine, given either in powder, decoction, or extract; but he seems to consider the latter form the most effectual. From this physician's observations, coffee may become a valuable addition to our materia medica, and the homoeopathic practitioners maintain that they have employed it with great success in various maladies.—Dr. Milligen.

### BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex county, New York. If the following account, which is taken from the Troy Mail be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon:

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Pauline Kill in the town of Still-water. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never-failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance, it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the Lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical up-risings; and the whole soil, for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the Lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where, then, is the grand deposit from which has been swelling up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell mart deposit in the Eastern part of the State?"

**A Beautiful Reflection.**—Butler, eloquently says:—"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity to float for a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth; and then pass off and leave us to muse their loveliness? Why is it that stars who hold their festival round the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the shallow streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us, like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

**A Humorous Vagant.**—A humorous loafer was picked up in a gutter on the night of Friday last in New York, and when brought before the police, and asked why he slept in such a most situation, he replied, "O! that ere's nothing but the natural effect of matters and things. You see the lodgin' house as I patronise is always run down at 'lection times with votes from the water works and other places, and pays crack prices for beds; so that the regular customers has to turn out an 'sleep where they can until all's over."

"You might surely have found some better place to sleep in than the gutter," observed the court. "I can't say that I could," replied Mr. Brookfield, for the tap room was full—and it's six months on the Island for being catch'd sleeping in a hall or under stairs without invitation; and if one puts up at a stop, they is sure to throw dirty water on a feller out of the windows; and in the middle of the streets is taken up with processions; and its against the law to encumber the sidewalk; so I'm blow'd if there's any chance for a feller only alongside of the curb stones."

**The Advantage of Early Training.**—The following dialogue is reported to have occurred between a medical witness and a barrister:

Mr. Hayes, (the barrister).—If a person lying on wet straw were deprived of all the comforts of life, would it not hasten death?

Doct. Edge.—That would greatly depend on whether they had been accustomed to them.

Mr. Hayes.—Do you mean to tell us that if a person lived in a horse pond, it would not be injurious to him?

Doct. Edge.—I think not, if he had lived sixty or seventy years in it.

**Dunning.**—In collecting debts, generally speaking, it is very unbusinesslike to represent yourself to be a poor, half starved devil, greatly in need of your money. Such appears to have no weight in these days. Let a rich man call on his debtor, and the money soon comes; but a poor man may beg and plead his necessities till doomsday, and nobody cares for him. If he gets his money he must borrow it.—We wish it understood by all who are indebted to us for advertising, that we are rich and powerful—that we are making money hand over fist—sitting it down in bags every week—and that every debtor of ours must "fork up" on demand.—Sunday Morning Atlas.

**Sailor's Yarn.**—A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire. "How do they bide their winters then?" said an elderly lady. "Why, you see," said Jack, "a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys, which bring the sun in a focus, right into the kettle." "La me, what a curious world," said the old lady, as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.

**Solitude sweetened.**—To shut up a child in the cellar, and let him have free access to the molasses cask.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

**On Foreign Relations.**—Messrs. Buchanan, Clap, of Ky., Calhoun, Moore, and Allen.  
**On Finance.**—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.  
**On Commerce.**—Messrs. King, Davis, Norvell, Ruggles, and Mouton.  
**On Manufactures.**—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Knight, Buchanan, and Allen.  
**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Mouton, Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Conn.  
**On Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.  
**On the Militia.**—Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Smith, of Indiana, Anderson, Fulton, and Mangum.  
**On Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge, and Tappan.  
**On Public Lands.**—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Ala., Prentiss, and Norvell.  
**On Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Lion, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, and Huntington.  
**On Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Sevier, Linn, White, Phillips, and Lampham.  
**On Claims.**—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Morrill, Williams, and Huntington.  
**On Revolutionary Claims.**—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden, and Robinson.  
**On the Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson.  
**On Roads and Canals.**—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Henderson, Mangum, and Smith, of Indiana.  
**On Pensions.**—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane, and Huntington.  
**For the District of Columbia.**—Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Mangum, Southard, and Clayton.  
**On the Patent and Patent Office.**—Messrs. Sturgeon, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Porter.  
**On Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Fulton, Merrick, and Smith, of Conn.  
**To Audit and Control contingent Expenses of Senate.**—Messrs. Knight, Fulton, and Porter.  
**On Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Henderson, Porter, and Phelps.

### COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

**Committee of Elections.**—Messrs. Rives, Fillmore, Medill, Aaron V. Brown, Truman Smith, Hottel, Philip F. Thomas, Randall, and Rariden.  
**Committee of Ways and Means.**—Messrs. John W. Jones, Evans, Atherton, Vanderpool, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Mason, Saltonstall, and Hubbard.  
**Committee of Claims.**—Messrs. Russell, Dawsey, Banks, Giddings, Jared W. Williams, Gentry, John Hill, of N. C., Galbraith, and Mallory.  
**Committee on Commerce.**—Messrs. Curtis, Milten, Burke, Toland, Halbersham, Harris, Bots, Weller, and Winthrop.  
**Committee on Public Lands.**—Messrs. Morrow, Lincoln, Crary, Jno. White, Fisher, Garland, Jacob Thompson, Casey, and Chapman.  
**Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. McKay, Hopkins, Briggs, Marvin, Landolphe, Jno. L. Williams, Albert G. Brown, Reynolds, and John B. Thompson.  
**Committee for the District of Columbia.**—Messrs. W. Coat Johnson, Christopher H. Williams, Berne, Clark, Davis, Graham, Cranston, Hawkins, and McCarty.  
**Committee on the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Sergeant, Hoffman, Turner, Samuel, Barnard, Stanley, Trumbull, Sanson H. Butler, and Starkweather.  
**Committee on Revolutionary Claims.**—Messrs. Randolph, Hall, Tahaferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Elv, Swearingen, James, and Nathaniel Jones.  
**Committee on Public Expenditures.**—Messrs. Bond, Thomas, Cruikshank, Waterson, McCulloch, Green, Baker, Brackenridge, and McLara.  
**Committee on Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Calhoun, Dettol, Wick, Wm. S. Hastings, Jameson, Cross, Warren, Vroom, and Boardman.  
**Committee on Manufactures.**—Messrs. Adams, Nisbet, Slade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Dronogole, Mitchell, Eastman, and John Davis.  
**Committee on Agriculture.**—Messrs. Deberry, Dennis, McClellan, John Smith, Hammond, Shaw, Dag, Hook, and Ridgway.  
**Committee on Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Atford, Chum, Lucas, Hunt, John W. Davis, Parish, and Ryall.  
**Committee on Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Waddy Thompson, Miller, Coles, Kenble, John W. Allen, Monroe, Sumter, Goggin, and Wm. O. Butler.  
**Committee on the Militia.**—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, D. D. Wagoner, Gode, Edward Rogers, Triplett, P. J. Wagoner, and Wm. R. Cooper.  
**Committee on Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Francis Thomas, Reed, Grinnell, Anderson, Proffit, Naylor, Shepard, Dickerson, and Montanya.  
**Committee on Foreign Affairs.**—Messrs. Pickens, Cushing, Dronogole, Granger, Hawes, Everett, Clifford, Levi, and Fine.  
**Committee on the Territories.**—Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Wm. B. Campbell, Stuart, Brewster, Garret Davis, Jno. Cooper, Morgan, and Dana.  
**Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.**—Messrs. Tahaferro, Carr, Andrews, Steenrod, E. Davies, Bruckway, Taylor, Hand, and Peck.  
**Committee on Invalid Pensions.**—Messrs. S. Williams, C. Morris, Chittenden, Doan, Strong, S. W. Morris, Paine, Sweeney, and Edwards.  
**Committee on Roads and Canals.**—Messrs. Ogle, Carroll, Hill, of Virginia, Thomas Smith, Rayner, Blackwell, Underwood, Crabbe, and Albert Smith.  
**Committee on Patents.**—Messrs. Fletcher, Beatty, Prentiss, Newhard, and Paynter.  
**Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.**—Messrs. Petrikin, Leonard, Keim, John Hastings, and Osborne.  
**Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Peck, Parrish, Jackson, James, and Kille.  
**Committee on Accounts.**—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Charles Johnson, Marchand, Floyd, and Andrews.  
**Committee on Mileage.**—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Henry Williams, Judson Allen, and Kempshall.  
The six Standing Committees on Expenditures in the Departments were, under the Rules, appointed at the last session, to continue throughout the Congress. On that for Expenditures in the War Department, Mr. Chapman, of Alabama; and Mr. Lane, of Indiana, were appointed to fill vacancies, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rice, of Georgia; and on that for the Post Office Department, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, was appointed in place of Mr. Auson Brown, of New York, deceased. As now organized, these Committees stand as follows:  
**Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State.**—Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Craun, Lowell, and Trumbull.  
**Committee on Expenditures in the Department of**

**the Treasury.**—Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborn, Warren, and Nathaniel Jones.  
**Committee on Expenditures in the Department of War.**—Messrs. Peter J. Wagoner, Holmes, Jno. Cooper, Chapman, and Doe.  
**Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.**—Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpool, Simonton, Green, and Gerry.  
**Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.**—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, G. Davis, and Lane.  
**Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Stanley, Fornance, Gates, Earl, and John W. Allen.  
The Committee ordered on the 10th instant, on the motion of John Quincy Adams, to inquire and report respecting certain discrepancies or differences between the manuscript document of the last Session, respecting the negroes captured in the Spanish vessel called L'Amistad, and the printed document, consists of Messrs. Adams, McKay, Barnard, Medill, and Dennis.  
The Committee on the Tobacco Trade, ordered on the motion of Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, consists of Messrs. Jenifer, Coles, Sergeant, Dawson, Carroll, Grinnell, Triplett, Parrish, and Miller.

**EXTRACT**  
From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
December 7, 1840.

The undersigned respectfully submit to Congress the following report on the finances:  
He has great pleasure in announcing that, during the present year, the expenditures have been still further reduced; and, though the revenue has not proved so large as usual, all the public engagements have been met with promptitude.

I. The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office has been as follows:  
The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been

\$2,246,719 00
The data on which this conclusion rests, connected with the actual receipts and expenditures in 1839, and with the unavailable condition of a portion of the public funds, may be seen in the statements annexed.
During the first three quarters of the present year, the net receipts from customs were
\$10,050,554 78
During the same period the receipts from lands were
2,680,217 25
Miscellaneous receipts for the same time
77,600 00
Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all these sources
3,900,000 00

These make the aggregate of ordinary receipts for the year

17,107,763 01

Add the estimated receipts of principal interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposit banks but not available on the 1st of January last

\$550,000 00

Add also the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States Bank, Do. from the issue of Treasury notes instead of others redeemed,

2,500,000 00

5,440,000 00

Aggregate from these additional sources

8,790,000 00

This will make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated

\$33,234,542 01

It is proper to remark, that about \$700,000 of the sums computed to be received within the year, from the banks above described, have not yet been ascertained to be paid; and if, contrary to expectation, there should be a failure to pay any part of them until next year, it will make a difference to that extent in the preceding results.

II. The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

For the first three quarters: civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous
\$4,118,248 64
For the same time, military
8,750,784 32
For the same time, naval
4,620,116 35

Estimates by this Department (though higher by the others) for all expenses during the fourth quarter

5,000,000 00

These make the aggregate of current expenses for the whole year

\$22,483,349 51

Add for funded debt and interest for that of the cities of the District of Columbia during the year, ascertained and estimated

100,000 00

Redemption of Treasury notes, including principals and interest ascertained during the first three quarters

3,629,306 61

Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in the fourth quarter

425,000 00

This will make the aggregate of payments or expenditures of all kinds, Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1840, computed to be

1,590,855 89

\$28,234,512 01

The funds on hand, considered not available for public purposes, at the commencement, as well as close of the present year, are described particularly in the statement annexed.

Previous to the close of the year, should Congress pass any new appropriations which may be immediately expended, an additional charge to that extent will thus be imposed on 1840, and if amounting to any considerable sum, it might prudently be accompanied by some provision of new means sufficient to pay it.

The whole balance of the four emissions of Treasury notes made since October 1837, which was outstanding on the 1st instant, amounted only to \$4,433,523. This is by \$1,075,468 more than at the close of 1839, notwithstanding the great decline in our revenue since, and the unexpectedly large expenditures of old appropriations connected with



the Florida war, and the further adjustment of claims in behalf of Indians.

Had these events not happened, less even than that amount of notes would have been issued, and the Treasury might, with ease, have redeemed within the year all that were outstanding.

It could have done the same, also, with most of them, had Congress, at the last session, passed the declaratory act concerning the tariff, modified the system of drawbacks to correspond with the existing duties, and adopted the propositions made for graduating the price of the public lands, as well as forming new land districts.

It must be gratifying to learn, however, that, though incommoded by the failure of these measures, and the unexpected circumstances before enumerated, the Department has been enabled by other means under its control, to redeem every note presented, and to pay, with punctuality, all debts that have fallen due.

The credit of the General Government has thus been preserved so high, that, instead of sacrificing its securities at large discounts, as in this and some foreign nations have been compelled to do with public stocks, the Treasury notes have continued at par during the year, though never bearing an interest higher than 5 1/2 per cent. and subject even to the stoppage of that, after sixty days notice.

In fine, on a review of the whole subject, our situation respecting a public debt of any kind will be found a most favored one. Regarded as an indication either of the good state of the national credit, or the ample resources of the General Government, or the discreet legislation relative to its fiscal concerns, it will be difficult to discover many more prosperous in these respects, whether in the annals of this or any other country.

V. The exports and imports within the year ending September 30, 1840, exhibit several striking peculiarities. While the foreign commerce of the country constitutes the chief basis of the revenue of the General Government, and is indicative of the extent of our surplus produce, the statistical returns in relation to the subject must excite constant attention among statesmen and political economists, as well as merchants.

The exports during the year computed to have been \$131,571,959. This amount is quite \$10,543,594 more than in 1839, notwithstanding the reduced price of some of our great staples, and is larger than ever existed before in our history.

Of the whole exports, only \$17,809,353 were of foreign origin. This left those of domestic origin at \$113,762,607, being \$6,543,937 more than in any previous year.

The imports during 1840 were about \$104,505,891. This shows the great falling off from the previous year of \$57,256,241. It furnishes, likewise, the principal explanation of the extraordinary diminution which has occurred in the revenue from customs: a diminution, however, which has been caused, in part, by evasions of the laws, new judicial constructions left uncorrected, and the payment of too large sums for bounties and drawbacks, under an omission in the existing tariff to reduce them in a ratio equal to the reduction going on in the duties.

The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Several years ago it ranged that way about seven millions of dollars annually; but of late the average has risen to near twenty millions annually; the excess of imports having been, in 1836 even, \$61,313,955, and in 1839, \$41,062,716. But during 1840, the extraordinary occurrence of a reverse in this state of things has taken place. Such a circumstance as the exports at all exceeding the imports, is believed to have happened previously only six times since the Constitution was adopted; and then, never to an extent beyond \$7,046,531. Now, however, without any inflation, and in some important articles under a contraction of prices, the excess of imports is not only more than ever was known before, but quite three fold greater, being computed to equal \$26,766,059.

This excess having failed to produce the usual corresponding increase of imports, but on the contrary, having been accompanied by a diminution over previously equalled in amount, except under the influence of the embargo in 1808, the whole matter furnishes another proof of the hazardous fluctuations in the chief source of our present revenue, which Congress has been requested so repeatedly to guard against by some permanent provision.

It is also a strong illustration of the probability of the conjecture expressed in the last annual report, that the country had become alarmingly indebted abroad; in part on ordinary mercantile credit, but chiefly on stocks of corporation and States.

To meet what would soon be due for interest alone, it was then supposed would require twelve or thirteen millions of exports; and which, in that event, would of course furnish no returns to imports. The same result must follow yearly, till the old stocks are redeemed, unless new ones can, for some time longer, be sold; and the difficulty is thus deepened, though merely at the expense of transferring the whole ultimate indebtedness.

But it is a course of great satisfaction to discern the indications which the unprecedented amount of exports, during the last four years, has given of the continued prosperity of the country.

Notwithstanding some depression in particular branches of business, or in particular places, the general prosperity has been such as to create a large surplus of products, and to enable us to send abroad merchandise and increased values of them, however great the complaints have been as to low prices.

These official records are some of the most authentic tests of truth, and contradictory conjectures on topics like these. They show that we have been able to spare, in exports of domestic productions during the last four years, quite \$198,591,743 in value; while in no previous term of like length, since the adoption of the Constitution, have they exceeded \$856,447,622. Except in the last two years of four years, they have never fallen below \$259,579,743; or, not two thirds as high as from 1837 to 1841. The whole tonnage of the country has also advanced within the four years past, more than 20,000 tons.

Seldom, indeed, if ever, has the navigating interest, one of the great elements of our wealth and commerce, been so prosperous as within the last twelve months.

It is true that a portion of the increase in exports may be attributable to some extension in the habits of the community, not connected with industrial wealth.

The disposition in families to rely less on their own resources, and to obtain more by means of mercantile exchanges abroad as at home, has, without doubt, grown more rapidly of late years, and tended to augment both the imports and exports beyond what the real increase in the amount of products would warrant. Yet the great excess of exports during the last few years, over those of previous times, cannot all have arisen from these circumstances. Granting, however, that some of it has, the consequences to that extent, and in another view of the subject, are

so well calculated to excite gratification.

The increased dependence which the change of habits, in selling and buying so much more of what is consumed, has occasioned between different countries and those engaged in different vocations, as well as the increased credit thus demanded through many new ramifications and the greater subtraction thus produced of almost every pursuit to the evils attendant on fluctuations in prices, on Bank expansions, and revulsions in commerce have probably excited an influence on the events of the last four years not inconsiderable nor salutary. Combined with other causes, they must certainly have tended to effect a wide and unfavorable alteration in public manners; and may, in time, inflict an injury on the morals and character of the nation, which will more than counterbalance all the gains in wealth.

V. The estimates of the receipts and expenditures for 1841 next demands attention.

The actual receipts and expenditures in that year can, of course, be so regulated by Congress, through new legislation, as to reach nearly any amount it may deem proper. But the undersigned can neither increase nor diminish them; though a duty is developed on him, in respect to the subject, while at the head of the Treasury, which he now proceeds to perform—of presenting some opinion concerning the amounts to which, under existing laws, and the calls of the different departments, they are likely to attain.

He will further suggest any general changes which appear to him expedient, as well as any new means deemed necessary to meet all the burdens, which it is apprehended, may be imposed.

The estimates for the ordinary receipts and expenditures in the ensuing years differ some millions from what will be actually received and expended in the present one.

It is calculated, however, that the difference will be what is always most desirable—some increase of the receipts, and a further diminution of the expenditures.

The estimates for the latter, in the present year, were made less than those of 1839; and the result has corresponded. Indeed it is a cause of much gratification that the expenditures, which have been materially reduced, have been verified to so great an extent. Thus the expenses of 1839 fell below those of 1837; while the expenses of 1839, notwithstanding the enormousness of the Florida war, were nearly eight millions below those of 1838; and it is expected that the expenses of 1840 will be from two to three millions still lower, or quite ten millions less than those of 1838.

They would have been nearly twelve millions less, had not that war continued, and unusually large payments been made to Indians, under old appropriations.

It is believed that the ordinary expenses of 1841 ought to fall some millions below those of 1840, as the pensions have diminished by deaths, fewer Indians remain to be removed, several expensive public buildings have been finished, and hostilities with the Seminoles must be nearer to a close.

More details concerning the estimates for the next year will be proper, and will illustrate the correctness of some of the preceding remarks.

It may be stated, from the best data in possession of this Department, that the receipts, under the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs	\$19,000,000
From loans	2,500,000
From miscellaneous	800,000
And the expected balance in the Treasury, available on the 1st of January next	1,580,555
The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be	24,180,555
There will be nothing more, either of principal interest, or from Bonds, which is likely to be made available, except about	22,000
A power will exist, under the act of 31st March 1840, to issue Treasury notes for a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars.	
This will furnish additional means equal to the computed amount which can be secured at the close of the present year, being about	5,123,618

Hence, there may be added from these several sources, so much as to make the whole means for the next year,

On the other hand, the expenditures for 1841 for ordinary purposes, if Congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different departments, are estimated at	10,350,000
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This would leave a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year, equal to

5,173,173
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But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless Congress authorize contracts to be formed for extending the interest of their payment. Then, there will be required—

On account of the funded debt, chiefly for the interest of this District	\$140,200
See the redemption of Treasury notes, if all the others be issued which can be made, the present law, as then the amount returned within 4 1/2 years will probably not exceed	1,500,000
	\$1,640,200

Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the next year, after all payments whatever

\$3,532,973
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Thus it will be seen that if the whole of these charges, both ordinary and extraordinary, should be required to be extinguished in 1841, the estimated means will be sufficient for that purpose, but may not be so, in view of the balance in the Treasury, as is evident and would. The best mode of obviating any difficulty which might arise from that circumstance, will soon be considered by its self.

VI. A few more explanations of other grounds for the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next year may be useful.

It will be noticed that the estimates for both are founded primarily on the existing laws. And Congress, therefore, after the Tariff, as to increase or reduce the duties, the estimated amount of receipts must, of course, be varied in that proportion.

So it must be if Congress makes any essential change in respect to the public lands, and either passes a graduation bill, and creates new land districts in which surveys are ready for large sales, as this would increase the amount of the receipts; or, if it does not, it would tend to diminish the proceeds of the sales among the States, as that would diminish the revenue accruing to the purposes of the General Government, and under a resort to the taxation, an increased Tariff, or a loan, would be sensible to the extent of the diminution.

The estimates of the Treasury from customs have been lessened somewhat, because the expectation of certain articles paying a duty will, in 1841, be

partially postponed to 1843, in consequence of the great reduction in the Tariff on them, which will take place in the latter year under the existing laws.

So have they been on account of the greater proportionate bounties and drawbacks which are now returned on several articles, and some beneficial operation anticipated from the Independent Treasury in checking speculation.

On the contrary, the revulsion in business which have occurred since the middle of 1839, and deeply affected the revenue of some other countries as well as our own, and the protracted suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, which has continued over a large part of the United States since October in that year, will probably terminate soon, by the salutary reaction of great commercial principles; and that event must be accompanied by a considerable increase of imports and duties. The amount of the latter, therefore, has been estimated higher than the actual receipts in the present year, but not so high as they were in 1839 by about two millions, nor so high as many anticipate they will be. But if the banks do not speedily resume, it is to be feared that the estimate will prove larger, instead of smaller, than events will verify.

The revenue from lands must continue to be lower under the present laws than might otherwise be expected, because that portion of the year sales in 1835 and 1836 which were made to speculators, must, for some years longer, come into the market in competition with the Government; and the emigration to Texas, as well as the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks over much of the West and South-west, is likely to operate injuriously somewhat longer, though probably with a force much diminished.

In respect to the estimates for expenditures, it need only be observed here, that any considerable addition made by Congress to the new appropriations called for, would require a provision of further means to meet them, corresponding in amount; and any diminution in those appropriations would, so reduce, in a similar manner, the amount of means otherwise necessary.

VII. The mode of keeping the public money recently established by Congress, has thus far answered the expectations of this Department.

The numerous labors, perplexities, and delays of putting a new system into operation, have been mostly overcome, and no losses whatever are known to have occurred under it.

Some of the provisions in the law are deemed objectionable in their details, and are respectfully recommended to Congress for revision. But they are not supposed to affect in the slightest degree any principle involved in the measure.

Thus, the ordinary clerks authorized are numerous enough, yet a principle one is needed at New York city, with such compensation as is usual at a place of so large and important business.

On full inquiry, it has been found also that no site could probably be purchased for the erection of an office at St. Louis, which would be more suitable than a lot now owned by the United States; and it may be, under a further examination which is in progress, that no new building could be erected on that site, which would prove more economical and convenient, than one which can be purchased already erected. A similar change in the appropriation on that subject is therefore respectfully recommended.

A provision is needed likewise in case of vacancies, from any cause whatever, in the offices of receivers general and treasurers. One has formerly been asked in relation to the collectors of the customs, in cases of removals and expiration of the terms of office, to prevent an interregnum in the discharge of the duties. This might properly be adopted as to them, and extended to receivers general and the Treasurers of the United States, as to the Mint and its branches, in all instances whatever of the vacancy of temporary inability of the principal. Perhaps the least objectionable mode to effect this object would be, to direct that the chief clerk of all of these offices should, in such cases, where no other legal provision now exists, be authorized and required to discharge those duties, at the risk and under the responsibility of the principal and his securities, till the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

In consequence of some defects in the phraseology of the general parts of the act, a new clause extending them to all disbursing officers of every character under the General Government would be judicious. A further provision also, respecting the places of deposit, by disbursing officers, of money not in the Treasury, but drawn out and put into their hands for making payments, appears necessary.

The keeping of such money is now regulated by the act of 31 March, 1809; and if it is intended to bring it within the operation of the late law as to money in the Treasury, it seems proper to do so by an explicit enactment.

The section regarding disbursing officers to sell their drafts for specie alone, though certain proper drafts of paper are allowed to be received for all public debts, appears not to be in symmetry with those other provisions. The general influence of the present system is believed to have been thus far salutary. The true standard of value has been rendered more familiar, confidence has been increased in its stability, prices have gradually risen, business improved, and exchanges altered greatly for the better.

If so nothing has been or may be lost in convenience, (which is not unlikely,) by the increasing demand of a paper currency for public payments, much more will probably be gained by the circumstances before enumerated, as well as by the greater security in the use of specie, the more stable value imparted by the present system to property and labor, and the strong check established by it, not only against deductions, but against bank expansions, excessive speculations, and commercial fluctuations.

Even any inconvenience attending this change in the currency used, if found particularly embarrassing, can be overcome hereafter, and the system still maintained, should Congress feel disposed to adopt the measure which was suggested for that purpose by the undersigned in September, 1837.

Such a measure would often furnish every advantage of a circulating medium, easy of transportation, of the highest possible credit, and at the same time require an equal amount of specie to be employed, (though in deposits,) and without subjecting any of the fiscal affairs of the Government to that legal dependence on corporations for their management, which is so objectionable in many respects, as never to have been attempted in the management of any of its other affairs, civil or military.

One of the greatest evils to the public service, as well as to the security of private business, during a part of the above period, has consisted in the fluctuations to which both have been subjected.

With only a single year intervening, and without any material change in the tariff, or any other in the price of the public lands, we have seen the revenue from ordinary sources suddenly vary

from nearly fifty millions annually to eighteen; and, on two occasions since, vibrate to the extraordinary extent of nearly eight and eleven millions yearly.

The transactions of individuals upon which our revenue depends, must, of course, have undergone an unusual change at the same time.

The imports fell within two years, in case first referred to, from near one hundred and ninety millions to one hundred and fourteen; and in the single year just passed, fell almost sixty millions. Such inflations and contractions must be destructive of all confidence in calculations for the future, while the causes of them shall continue to operate unremedied.

What were these causes?

They will be found to have been chiefly connected with the abuses of banking. On the occasion first referred to, they were the superabundance of a fictitious medium of circulation, with the attendant overtrading and speculations in 1836, and the consequent suspensions of specie payments in 1837, as well as the disasters and scarcity of any medium till the latter part of A. D. 1838. Then another expansion commenced, extending into 1839, and accompanied by another increase in imports of nearly fifty millions, which ended again in the contractions by banks, suspensions, and commercial reverses, which have suddenly reduced the imports of 1840 more than one third, and in many places augmented seriously the embarrassments before existing from similar vacillation in the paper currency.

How far some imprudences abroad, at the same time, similar to these, though in a country enjoying any advantages which can result from a National Bank, may have augmented the evils here, by means of the intimate moneyed relations between us, need not now be discussed, though probably their influence was large and unfavorable.

The causes first named were, likewise, in full operation here in 1816 and 1817, and were succeeded by many of the same deplorable consequences in 1819 and 1820. One followed the other as inevitably as the ebb of the tide succeeds its flood.

The great principles of trade can never be long violated with impunity; and any fictitious or unnatural excess of credit soon ends in revulsions, as the essence of legitimate commerce consists in an exchange of values for each other, or of values for what truly represents values, and can be readily converted into them.

All business otherwise becomes a mere game of hazard; speculations must enter into every affair of life; riches and poverty will be dependent on the merest bubbles; prices will change often than the wind; regularity in receipts and expenditures be impossible; estimates for the future, whether in public, or private matters, become mere conjectures; tariffs require yearly alteration to meet the fluctuations of business; and the community be kept under the constant excitement and depression of the hot and cold fits of a violent fever.

The first remedy sought in 1816 by the establishment of a National Bank, was supposed, during a few ensuing years, to have aggravated those evils; and the next remedy, adopted in 1824 by a high tariff, did not prevent the low prices and bankruptcies of 1825, which covered the country with wrecks and ruin.

Undoubtedly the best relief on such occasions is to be found in removing the cause of the disease. So far as regards the General Government, this was attempted in 1837, and since, by gradually withdrawing from the use of banks and their paper in its fiscal operations, so as neither to stimulate nor contract their issues by other influences than ordinary business; and by urging on those who might find their employment sometimes useful, a closer regard in doing it, to the safe and sober influences of the universal laws of trade, as well as an inflexible adherence to the constitutional standard of value.

While the General Government shall continue to pursue such a course, it will mitigate and check the evils which otherwise produce, and which they alone, under the limitations in the Constitution, are able entirely to remove. At all events, it will faithfully perform a momentous duty, and exhibit a useful example for imitation.

With much respect,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
To the President of the Senate of the U. States.

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Times, of Dec. 16.

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, on Monday night. An aged Quaker, of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister, also aged, a little girl, about nine years old, named Prettow, a negro woman, and her child, were successively butchered to further the design of robbery entertained by their destroyer. Six persons were on the premises at the time, and but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand, that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sunset, and spent the evening by the bedside of Mr. Scott in conversation with the family. As he was about to quit, he asked Mr. S. to walk with him to the gate, as he had a word to say to him in private. To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer, armed with a short, heavy dogwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains, when the aged sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design, he instantly despatched the poor negro, and, seizing the old lady, pulled her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little white girl and the young negroes. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret, the monster made a careful search in the rooms, turning over the beds and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consuming the robbery.

The girl fled immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled, and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning, among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied, also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood, however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was detained till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit

of his clothing excessively besmeared with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder as boldly conceived and deliberately executed as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. If she had fallen, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in security the poor reward of his atrocities beyond the fear of detection.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Worth, from the joint committee on Education, made a report, accompanied with a bill, for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a Bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1839, to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes—which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Withers, ordered to be printed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 18.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a Bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of the State's undertaking the construction of a Railroad from Raleigh to Waynesborough at this present time, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

### SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to establish Free Schools within the several counties of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Proposed to appropriate \$70,000 annually from the accruing interest of the Literary Fund, to be divided among the Counties according to their federal population, for the support of Free Schools; but no county to receive its rateable proportion, until it shall have collected an equal amount for the same purpose, which the acting Justices may levy and collect as other taxes; that at the next August elections ten commissioners shall be elected in each county, to lay off the county into school districts; that \$5,000 be annually appropriated for the support of Normal Schools, for the purpose of educating poor young men as teachers; and that the Legislature shall select a Superintendent of Schools, who shall annually visit each county in the State, &c.]

The resolutions authorizing the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up, and, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Morehead and Moore advocated, and Mr. Edwards opposed the measure, were laid on the table.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Engrossed Bill to prevent testing on elections was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 62 to 44.

### SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of Fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, prohibiting the Company from declaring any Dividend or Bonus, until the Debts contracted by virtue of this Act shall have been discharged; and authorizing the Company to pay into the Treasury of the State, the whole or any part of the amount of Debt so contracted; and on making such payment into the Treasury, to be forthwith absolved from all further liability for such amount of said Debt so paid. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 24.

Here Mr. Guthrie made a question of order, whether a Stockholder in said Company had a right, under the 19th Rule of Order, to vote on any question presented by this Bill. The Speaker, after stating the Rule as follows, to wit: "No person shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested," decided that no member who is a Stockholder has such right to vote. From this decision, Mr. Thompson appealed to the House; and the House sustained the Chair in its decision.

Mr. Biggs then offered an amendment, making the Stockholders liable as securities to the State in their individual capacity, in proportion to the amount of Stock held and owned by said Stockholders.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 63 to 44.

The bill was further amended on motion of Mr. Brogden, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, as Inspector of the Dred of Mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 56 to 32.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Arrington presented a resolution to raise a joint committee to report at what time the Legislature can adjourn sine die, which was read and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Spiers, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up. Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution and inserting the following.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wilkesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paving said route



throughout the entire length of the road, sufficient abundant and durable. That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury. After some discussion between Messrs. Waddle and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to muster their companies four times a year, was rejected.



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, January 1, 1841.

### COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The People of the United States sent off to other countries a larger amount of agricultural products during the last year, than ever before in any one year since we have been a free nation. Our exports during the year 1840, amounted in value to our hundred and thirty-one and a half millions, while our imports for the same period were a trifle short of one hundred and five millions, thus showing a balance of trade in our favor—that we sold more than we bought by nearly 27 millions of dollars. Yet, notwithstanding this flourishing condition of our foreign trade, money, or bank bills (so called) have been scarce and hard to be obtained. This can only be accounted for on the ground that our people have greatly overtraded themselves and imported too much in preceding years, leaving a large debt due to Europe, which must first be paid with our surplus produce, before we can draw much money from that quarter.

It is now ascertained that the interest alone on the loans obtained from Europe by certain of the States of this Union, amounts to twelve millions of dollars annually—that is, the tax paid to Foreign Capitalists by a portion of the People of the United States, is equal to one half of what we pay to our own Government.

It is made to appear, from statements to be fully relied on, that about 18 or 19 of the States of the Union, are indebted to the money holders of Europe in the immense sum of nearly two hundred millions of dollars. This is sufficiently startling; but it is not all—we are well assured that the party now going into power are already preparing the way to create a new National debt which once contracted, like the British debt, will never be paid, but go on year after year, continually increasing, and hanging on the country with a dead weight and insupportable burden every day more grievous. These are things which the people ought soberly to consider, now that the election excitement is over.

**Debt of the State of Indiana.**—From the Report of the Finance Committee of 1840, it appears that this State owes the enormous debt of more than thirteen and a half millions of dollars. The annual interest alone on which amounts to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, and the whole of this has to be raised by taxation on the people. Indiana is a populous State, but there is no great deal of wealth among her citizens and she has, as yet, no other resources by which to raise money than direct taxation. This tremendous burden of debt on the State will make all prudent men who are disposed to emigrate, pause before they go to Indiana. Heavy taxation must be the lot of her people for years. All this has come of the influence of the Bank paper system, which the Federal party are so anxious to inflate once more in the country.

**Bank suspension in South Carolina.**—The Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, passed a bill to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State;—its principal feature, as far as we can learn, is, that in the event of a suspension, the Banks suspending shall pay an interest of 5 per cent on the amount of their circulation during the time of a failure to redeem their notes in specie. Unless the Banks in the State accept the provisions of this bill by the first of March next, their charters are to be vacated in consequence of suspensions heretofore.

**A splendid crash—ominous of the fate of the new Administration.**—A few days before the meeting of Congress, a Chandelier, said to be the largest and most splendid in America, was suspended in the centre of the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was 13 feet in diameter, and of proportionate dimensions otherwise, having seventy eight lamps holding a quart of oil each. The weight of the whole when filled was nearly eight thousand pounds. On the night of Thursday, the 17th December, the lamps were filled, and the chandelier was lighted up by way of experiment, for a "grand display," when its appearance is represented as having been highly brilliant. A crowd of ladies and gentlemen, attracted by the show, were present to admire the glittering splendor of the new ornament, which, with flash and sparkle, poured its soft light into every recess of that immense hall. But alas! for the fate of glass and glory!—it flashed in beauty and splendor to be admired only the first time, and the last. Next morning as the lamp lighters were adjusting something about the brilliant bauble, some of the fastenings above gave way, and the whole mass came down with a thundering crash, breaking into a thousand fragments, and entirely demolishing the seats and desks of the members where it fell. The whole cost of this "big candlestick" exceeded five thousand dollars. *Sic transit, &c.*

It was fortunate that this accident occurred at a time when the House was not in session, for had the members been in their seats, it seems inevitable that the lives of some, if not a number of them, must have been sacrificed.

**CONGRESS.**

Want of room last week prevented our giving a sketch of an interesting debate that occurred in the Senate, on the 15th and 16th of December, on a resolution introduced by Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. It afforded an opportunity, which was embraced by Messrs. Webster and Clay, the managers that are to be, of the Harrison administration, to make some developments of the policy which is to direct their councils after the 4th of March next. Mr. Clay took off in the style and with the tone of one who knows what he is about, and is speaking "by authority." He took occasion, on introducing the resolution, to deliver, in substance, the inaugural of the President elect. In the course of his remarks, he compared the Democratic party to "a convicted felon, standing on the gallows with a rope round his neck, and the cart ready to drive off," and concluded by asserting that the late defeat of the Democratic party was a virtual condemnation of the Sub-Treasury, proving that it ought to be repealed.

The low and insulting comparison in these remarks, so perfectly unprovoked and uncalled for, so little becoming the high station of a dignified Senator, or any gentleman, is nothing more than what we should have expected from Henry Clay. It is in his accustomed vulgar, abusive, and discourteous manner. He was replied to by Mr. Wright with his usual ability. He denied that the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren proved the people to be opposed to the Sub-Treasury; other and collateral issues, he said, had effected it. The party had made no avowal of principles, and it might as well be said that its success proved a disposition to pull down that magnificent edifice, cast aside the splendid drapery, the paintings and other ornaments, and supply its place with a log cabin decorated with con-shins. Mr. Wright said, the gentleman proposed to abolish the Sub-Treasury, but what did he offer in its stead? Did he intend to go back to a connection with State Banks, or resort to a National Bank?

This was a power to Mr. Clay, which he did not pretend to meet; but replied indirectly with a quotation from Scripture, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." The astuteness of which we are unable to comprehend, unless the honorable gentleman meant, that his resolution for repeal was an "evil" sufficient for the day, without any explanation of the greater "evil" contemplated in the future to be substituted for the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Clay, in the course of his brief reply, declared that if the Sub-Treasury remained in force after the present session of Congress, it should be repealed as soon after the 4th of March as a Congress could be convened. So this settles the fate of the Sub-Treasury, and decides that there will be an extra session. Mr. Calhoun followed.—He had hoped, he said, that this agitating subject would have been suffered to rest until Gen. Harrison was inaugurated and the whole line of policy developed. The excitement which had so long agitated the country ought to be allayed; the people wanted repose. He said, if Gen. Harrison should administer the Government in good faith, on the principles laid down by the gentleman from Kentucky—enforce retrenchment, inculcate and practice economy—be governed by the principles of the Constitution—look well to the rights of the States and recommend an amendment of the power of the Executive, it should have his cheerful and hearty support. But, Mr. C. said, he would much rather have this declaration from Gen. Harrison himself than the honorable Senator.

After referring to the Whig alternatives of a National Bank, and the local Bank system, to supply the place of the Sub-Treasury;—he forcibly said:—"That to either of these, the much abused Sub-Treasury will be found to be the only alternative. Condemned and vilified as it was, the country, if it desired to preserve its free institutions, must come to it; nor was it less for the advantage of the banks themselves, than the country, that it should. Yes, for the banks; he knew what he said; he weighed every word. He regarded those the greatest enemies, in reality, to the banks, however kind their intention, who would force them again into a union with the Government, against the deep conviction of the injustice, impolicy and unconstitutional of such union, of a powerful and determined party, not much inferior in numbers than their opponents, if tested even by the late election; for, however strong the vote of the electoral college, the popular vote in favor of Gen. Harrison did not much exceed one hundred thousand out of upwards of two millions of votes."

He then concluded with a solemn avowal that he believed the establishment of a National Bank, with a capital of 50 or 100 millions, would be as much the creation of a sovereign power, as the election of a President.

The next day, Mr. Webster took his turn in the game, and in a speech of an hour, chiefly composed of an effort to make it appear that the President's message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are not correct in point of facts, labored to prove the necessity of a further provision for increasing the revenue, and the need which will exist for an extra session of Congress to do this; thus showing that the cards in his hand intended to be played out, are an increase of the Tariff duties, and another system of protection for the benefit of the manufacturers and his clients, the Northern Banks and Brokers.

It seems to be understood that the House of Representatives will devote this Session to work instead of speech-making and quarrelling, for which new occupation of their time, the country will doubtless be sensibly and duly obliged. They have so far gone on harmoniously and well in disposing of their accumulated business, mostly of a private nature.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has been recommended by the Pennsylvania Electors for the office of Postmaster General, and it is thought will receive it. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, is said to have had the refusal of the office.

**The Tariff.**—All the signs of the times at the North show that the Tariff party are in full cry, determined to do their utmost to revive the Protective System for plundering the South. An alleged deficiency in the revenue is to be the excuse for this, with what reason, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows. The Federal party want another overflowing Treasury, the manufacturers want another tax levied on the South for their exclusive benefit, and the Bank owners want the public money to speculate on again. The South will find before long whether she has assisted in putting her friends or her enemies in power.

The Governor of Georgia has advised the Legislature in a special message, to adopt some constitutional measure, such as it may deem proper and expedient to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the people, which must be distressing and ruinous next year, without some relief, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crop last season.

Resolutions were some time since before the Legislature of Alabama, providing for the call of a convention to remove the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa. They were expected to pass both Houses.

077 The Legislature of Georgia, has, we see, again taken their Maine difficulty into consideration; at the last accounts, the House of Representatives had passed a bill recommending, or deciding on, a quarantine of all vessels from Maine in the ports of Georgia.

The New York Herald, a Harrison print, says that since the election the Whigs have fallen, in slapping one another's reputations, in a manner which would disgrace Italian assassins.

The Governor of Virginia, in his late message states the aggregate public debt of that State to be \$5,173,056, at the present time, not including subscriptions by the State authorized, but yet to be made, of \$2,777,520; making the whole amount \$8,360,606.

077 The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the night of Friday, the 18th ult., after a session of three weeks and five days; having passed 27 acts in the time.

**Harrison's nomination of a Successor.**—The declaration of Gen. Harrison made before the election that "he who makes the most pledges, tells the most lies," seems to be in the fair way of speedy verification by his own acts. We all recollect his solemn pledge, made only a few months ago, that he would not only refrain from any participation in nominating a successor to himself, in case he was elected, but he further said, that no man should know even his preference for any individual, to come after him. This pledge was peculiarly commended by the Whig immoderates, and if adhered to, is certainly good doctrine; but it has turned out like all the other professions of the party before election,—all humbug, and just the reverse of their practice. Gen. Harrison has not even waited for a decent time to elapse, or for his instalment into the Presidency, before nominating his successor; but he is ahead even of his most ardent Whig presses in agitating the subject. The Louisville (Ky.) Journal in giving a report of his remarks at a public dinner in Versailles, Kentucky, says he gave a toast in honor of Henry Clay, and amongst other remarks connected with it, made the declaration that "he considered Mr. Clay the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency,"—and further that "he himself would resign the office at once on his arrival at Washington, were it possible for him by so doing to confer it on the distinguished Kentuckian."

If this is not nominating a successor in full, we should like to know what would be so considered by Whiggery. The old gentleman's head is evidently giddy on his unusual elevation, and he doubtless thinks it only necessary to say the word, and the people will obey;—besides, he feels under obligations to Mr. Clay for his voluntary, disinterested and patriotic withdrawal from the field to make way for him, and considers it his duty to pay him back, by his influence for the succession. His pledge to the contrary notwithstanding,—that was made before the election.

The General may not find the American people altogether so submissive to his expressed preferences as he thinks. Although he would be willing to reward Mr. Clay for his defeat in the Harrison caucus by running him in 1844, the people are not ready yet to fall into the arrangement without further reflection, and further developments of what is to be the Whig policy of Reform for the intervening four years. We look for a kicking up amongst the Webster forces at this early expression of preference for Clay.

Since writing the above, which was crowded out last week, matters have eventuated as we expected: the report of the Louisville Journal of the remarks of Gen. Harrison, no doubt correct, but rather inadvertently exposed, has produced so much confusion and excitement in the Whig camp, as well as generally, that the managers of the party, and the General, are fain to come out and get themselves through the difficulty by impeaching the veracity of the Louisville paper. They deny that the General expressed his willingness to resign forthwith in favor of Mr. Clay, or declared any preference for the succession; but they do not deny his heaping the warmest eulogies on Clay, expressing his opinion that he was the fittest man in the Union for the Presidency, and other sayings of a like character. This is a lame come-off, which will hardly bear the heart-searchings of some of the party engendered by the old gentleman's indiscreet avowals, published by the Louisville Clay paper as furnishing decisive claims for its repeatedly defeated aspirant to the Presidency.

From which we give important and highly interesting extracts this week, is a very able paper, and ought to be carefully read by every one who is anxious to know, and fully understand the condition of the financial affairs of the General Government. It shows, by figures, that instead of the extravagance charged on Mr. Van Buren's administration by the Federal party, there has been, for the last three years, a gradual and continuing reduction of the public expenditures. The Secretary is considering the amount that will probably be required for next year's expenditures, takes occasion, very properly, to urge the propriety of always cutting down the expenditures to the level of the revenue,—a much wiser policy certainly than increasing the revenue to the wants, extravagant they may be, of the Government.—This Report shows another thing, the designing clamors of some to the contrary notwithstanding, that the revenue will be more than sufficient next year (1841) to meet the demands for all economical Government expenditures. We again commend it to the reader's attention.

**Bank Resumption in Georgia.**—A Bill relative to the resumption of cash payments by the Banks of Georgia, has passed the Legislature of that State, and only wants the signature of the Governor, (which it will undoubtedly have, we presume,) to become a law. It provides:—that his Excellency, the Governor, shall, on the first Monday of January, 1841, issue his Proclamation requiring the Banks in the State to redeem their liabilities in gold and silver on or before the first day of February thereafter,—to any person holding their bills, other banks and brokers excepted; in case of a failure or refusal so to do, he is required to cause judicial proceedings to be forthwith instituted for the forfeiture of the charter, and the settlement of the concerns of such institution.

**Whig Ingratitude.**—B or the itinerant blacksmith, who perambulates the northern country, and made speeches and hammered horse-shoes on the stage, for the benefit of Whiggery last summer, has lately been a candidate for Sergeant at Arms in the Ohio Legislature, and received two votes!! Mr. Baer will retire from public life in dignified disgust at such ingratitude treatment from his Whig friends.

**An Excellent Suggestion.**—Some humane and philanthropic individual has suggested the propriety of establishing "A Society for the amelioration of the condition of disappointed office seekers." He deserves great praise, and must receive the warm thanks of that numerous class of unfortunate. Such a society is greatly needed in North Carolina as well as elsewhere now, and would find many objects, after the 4th March especially, for the exercise of its benevolent aims.

**The Farmers Advocate.**—is the title of a small, but neat agricultural pamphlet of sixteen pages, published twice a month at Jamestown, Guilford county, by M. J. Sherwood. It is filled with good and interesting matters. We used to receive the Advocate, and know not how it happened off our list. The last number has reached us, and we are pleased to exchange.

**Washington Gossip on Cabinet-making, &c.**—The letter writers of the metropolis are making very confident speculations on the composition of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. Among various conjectures as to other officers, they all seem to agree in asserting that Mr. Webster has been offered the choice in the place of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, and Minister to England,—and that he will accept the Cabinet appointment of Secretary of State. Mr. Clay, report says, has refused to take any office under the new Administration, but intends to remain in the Senate and shuffle his cards, once more, for the game of succession in '45.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is designated as the future Attorney General. This, if so, will be a disappointment to the "Democratic Jeffersonian" nominee of the Whig caucus at Raleigh.

**The North Carolinian.**—From a late number of this able Democratic paper, we see that Mr. Holmes has associated with himself in its editorial control, Mr. Wm. H. Bayne, a native of Maryland and late of Washington City, who has been some time resident in the Charleston Office, and an assistant in conducting the paper during the absence of the Editor. Mr. Holmes, in behalf of the new association, says:

"We promise the strictest attention and perseverance in the management of the establishment; a firm and temperate course in support of the principles we have heretofore honestly endeavored to maintain."

And he very truly remarks that:

"The election or defeat of a President, can never alter principles. Our principles, then, remaining unchanged, no matter what may be in power, we shall never be found merely truckling at the foot-stool of that power, especially when the temporary conquest over us has been gained by unfair means."

"The cry is still they come."—The independent-scrabble for office yet continues, daily growing more ferocious and confused. Applications to the number of over 4,000 have been received by Gen. Harrison at home already; the letters pour in upon the old gentleman by bushels, but some have even been so reverent and impatient as to thrust themselves forward with "independent" personal applications. The Whigs themselves do not deny that there is the most disgraceful scramble for place, now going on, ever witnessed in this country, and that too, by men, let the people remember, who have been unceasingly unexposed in their abuse of the office-holding, spoils party, but who are now run mad for these same offices and spoils. A terrible time of it will "old Tip" have in apportioning them out, there being, by moderate calculation, at least fifty disinterested, patriotic office-seeking candidates for every office to be bestowed,—all equally clamorous, and all who are disappointed sure to be furiously dissatisfied with the reform. Truly, his troubles will deserve commiseration.

**Presidential Courtesy.**—The Charleston Courier states it as a fact, which it has had from good authority, that Mr. Van Buren has tendered the hospitalities of the White House to General Harrison during his stay at Washington, previous to the 4th March next.

**John M. Morehead,** is inaugurated to day (1st January), Governor of North Carolina. He abused Mr. Van Buren in his rounds last summer for sleeping on a "French bedstead." We understand there is one of these same kinds of odious, and outrageously extravagant "French bedsteads" in the Governor's House at Raleigh. Is this the fact? And if so, can it be possible that Mr. Log cabin reform Morehead will touch the thing? Certainly not. We may expect to hear of his recommending to the Legislature the immediate sale of this extravagant, anti-reform "foreign" article only fitted for a palace, with all others in the House like it, and a substitution of such as become the economical, hard cider reform. We wait to see his new Excellency begin the practice of his campaign professions.

**The Hon. FELIX GRUNDY,** U. S. Senator from Tennessee, died at his residence in Nashville, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th of last month.

077 For information of the Legislative proceedings we refer the reader to our extracts from the Raleigh papers and a letter, for which we are indebted to the North Carolinian. They contain all that is of any interest, in the workings of the State's assembled wisdom, up to our last hearing.

### FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

**RALEIGH, Dec. 21, 1840.**

MR. S. BARRETT: As all the officers whose appointments will be conferred by the present Legislature, are now made, it may not be amiss to inform your readers who are the "Office-holders." After the bitter denunciation of the incumbent party against "the spoils of the victors," and "prosperity for opinion's sake," you would scarcely suppose that these pure and disinterested patriots would accept an office though thrust upon them; but how stands the case. The present Legislature has elected

2 Senators, 2 Judges, 2 Solicitors, 1 Attorney-Genl. 1 Sec'y. of State, 1 Treasurer, 1 Comptroller, 5 Judges of the Court of Civil, 2 Lt. Colonels, 2 Majors and 7 Councilors of State. Making in all, 27, and out of the whole number, NOT ONE DEMOCRAT HAS BEEN ELECTED! (The Trustees of the University, whose politics are unknown, are not included.)

Without noticing the number of applicants for these appointments, and the length of time wasted in the selection, how does it compare with "Whig" professions! And honest people will judge and place the seal of condemnation upon the false professions.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 10th of January next, and nothing has been done to benefit the State—not one measure calculated to develop the intellectual or physical resources of the country, has yet been adopted. What will the Whigs say, when they return to their constituents to render an account of their stewardship, after the many fair promises made by them before the late election, it is for them to determine.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington Railroad Company, passed its third reading in the Commons, on Wednesday, by a vote of 55 to 50—also, the bill, making the elections to take place throughout the State, on the first Thursday in August.

Today, the Commons took up and considered the resolutions introduced some time since, asking a pro-tem distribution of assets among the creditors of the second bank, and after some remarks was rejected.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to establish a new county out of a part of Cumberland and Lincoln, by the name of Cleveland, was rejected by a vote of 20 to 23. The bill to construct a Turnpike from this place to the West, was again taken up, but no vote has yet been taken on it, the subject of the Common Schools has for several days engaged most of the time of the Senate, without any definite action.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of a Penitentiary, have reported a bill referring it to the people to vote for or against it, as instructions to the next Legislature.

The bill altering the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Newbern Circuit, has been rejected. The Legislature today, adjourned over to Saturday, to-morrow being Christmas day.

Yours, &c.

### THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The December number of this very interesting work is before us; the contents of which we submit that the reader may see its present character. As a publication containing many admirable essays, lectures, curious facts, and much useful, as well as scientific information on other subjects besides that for which it is especially devoted, we know of no periodical in the country more deserving of public regard. It is published monthly in Philadelphia at \$3 per volume.

The Contents of this volume are:

On the Phrenological Theory of Virtue. Lectures on Moral Philosophy; By George Combe. (Review.) Dr. Fowler on the Structure of the Brain, and on its relations to the Skull. The Superiority of the Caucasian Race. Character of Oliver Cromwell. Plea in Behalf of Phrenology, by B. Silliman, M. D., LL. D. Pathological Fact, confirmatory of Phrenology. Miscellany. Education—Brain of Cuvier.

677 The Communication of "Truth" intended to be published two weeks ago, but unavoidably crowded out then and last week, we have concluded to omit altogether, under present circumstances. The essays which it includes are too despicable to claim a notice from respectable and decent men, and we think their mean and weak efforts have met with a sufficient rebuke in the contempt of the community.

### From the New York Evening Post.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS later from ENGLAND. The steamer *Adonis*, Captain Miller, arrived at Boston about two o'clock yesterday, bringing dates from London to the 4th of December, inclusive.

The most important intelligence is the continued prospect of peace, the taking of an important military station in Syria, and the birth of a daughter to the young Queen of England.

The condition of commercial affairs is said to have improved, the manufacturing districts giving symptoms of a revival of trade, and the markets generally having advanced.

A report was circulated in Paris at the last dates that a most perfect understanding has taken place between the allied powers and Mehmet Ali, with the approbation of France; but no arrangement has been officially made public. The victory of Egypt is said to have acquiesced in the ultimatum of the allied powers; being content to possess Egypt, and to surrender Syria to its allegiance to the Sultan.

The London Globe of December 30, says: "A second edition of the *Malta Mediterranean* contains news from Alexandria, which confirms the report prevalent at Paris of the submission of the Pacha." The New King of Holland was inaugurated on the 25th of November, with great festivity.

**The East.—Alexandria, Nov. 11.**—Important from Syria.—Taking of St. Jean d'Acre.—On the 9th inst. the *Euphrates* returned from Syria, bringing the news of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre on the 3rd, after a bombardment of three hours only.

The principal fire was directed against the powder magazine, which was blown up, and the fortress immediately taken by the assault. The loss of the Egyptians is enormous—1200 blown up with the powder magazine, 400 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. About 2000 more escaped with Mahmoud Bey, the Governor of Acre. Ibrahim Pacha is so hemmed in by the allies, that there seems great doubt if he may be able to escape. It was not known where Soliman Pacha was.

The following graphic and spirited sketch is given by the *Devolpote Gazette*, from the letter of an officer of her Majesty's steam frigate *Gorgon*: "On the last day of September we were dispatched from Rayout, with three steamers under our command, to bombard this devoted place for three days before the general attack was made, which was commenced on the 1st of October, by standing in within range, and firing shells as fast as we could pelt, and they returning, two for every three we sent, our bombardment was not very successful, as more than nine shells burst before they reached the shore, owing to the fuses being badly bored; all the shells from the steamers failed alike, a circumstance not creditable to those who made them, and sadly disappointing to us. It is not likely they were ever tried at such a distance before, 4000 yards. At half past four o'clock, (how shall I describe this,) as if by one consent, all firing ceased, and oh, heavens! what a sight! The whole town appeared as if it was in the air, so awfully grand a sight no one can describe. We saw nothing but one devilish cloud extending thousands of yards into the air and on all sides, then we felt an awful shock which gave the line of battle ships a heave of two degrees, so that you may judge its force; from the moment of the explosion, all firing from the town ceased. The Turkish admiral, Walker Bey, was boarded at one o'clock in the morning by an Egyptian colonel, who informed him that they were evacuating the town as fast as possible.

Walker Bey immediately landed with 300 men, and took possession of the town, making 3000 prisoners. Thus fell this tremendous fortress, which has not been overrated by report, for I really think it is the strongest place (next to Gibraltar) in the world, and I think we should never have taken it but for the explosion, which was caused by one of our shells bursting in the main magazine of powder, by which, to speak within bounds, 2400 souls were blown to atoms, besides beasts of burden of every description. In all, the loss of the Egyptians is computed at 3000 killed and wounded. At daylight what a sight was exposed to our view! The stupendous fortification, that only twelve hours before could boast of being among the strongest in the world, was so riddled we could not find a square foot that had not a shot. On the morning of the 4th, I went ashore to witness the devastation; the sight beggared all description. The bastions were strewn with dead, the guns dismounted, and all sorts of havoc. I then came to the spot where the explosion took place; it has laid a space of two acres quite bare, and hollowed it out as if a quarry had been worked there for years. And oh heavens, what a sight! It makes my blood run cold to write of it. Mangled human bodies of both sexes, strewn in all directions, women searching for their husbands and relatives, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and howling and crying most piteously. God forbid I should ever see the like again.

**RAHWAY**

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th ult., an intended apprentice to the coopers business, by the name of CHARLES AREY, here is between sixteen and seventeen years old, nearly five feet high, sandy colored hair, tolerable fair complexioned, and is somewhat hard of hearing. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against those offending. A reward of Five Cents and no thanks will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me.

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FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th ult., an intended apprentice to the coopers business, by the name of CHARLES AREY, here is between sixteen and seventeen years old, nearly five feet high, sandy colored hair, tolerable fair complexioned, and is somewhat hard of hearing. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against those offending. A reward of Five Cents and no thanks will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me.

SILAS EARNHEART.

Rahway, N. J., Jan. 1, 1841.

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